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MONDAY, MAY 25, 1908.

MR. BRYAN ON BANKING.

Turning aside from the absorbing question of instructed delegates, Mr. Bryan addressed the Bankers' Club of Chicago Friday evening on "The True Theory of Banking." In the course of his remarks Mr. Bryan said that all currency should be issued by the Federal government and loaned to the banks. As to this proposition we are satisfied that, though it may require more panics and prolonged hard times to impart the necessary knowledge, the people of America will sooner or later adopt a system that will absolutely remove the government from private banking, or from the lending of its money to private banks. Despite the 100 bills that have been introduced on the question of currency reform, nothing has emerged of comfort or encouragement to the people except a truer knowledge of what should be the basis of issuing bank notes and their functions when issued.

Very recently "The Times-Dispatch" described the relationship between the abnormal abundance of money in New York and the rising stock market. Nobody objects to the stock market advancing, but there is a very good ground of objection to such an unnatural plethora of money as to lead almost inevitably to wild speculation. Until the laws are amended so that banks can issue notes against their gold reserves and against commercial paper representing actual wealth, such as cotton or grain or coal or iron, or bills of lading for merchandise or other goods in transit, we will never have a currency that will expand or contract with the business of the country. This country has had recurring panics since 1873, which in every instance have been intensified because our currency system was created not to serve the commercial interest of the country, but to create an artificial market for government bonds. It is economic madness to compel all the people to pay interest on government bonds in order that an unsatisfactory basis for issuing bank notes may be provided when a perfectly satisfactory basis lies ready to our hands.

Mr. Bryan made a mistake in not seizing the opportunity of his address in Chicago to further clarify the public mind on this subject, instead of adding to the ignorance and misapprehension by calling for further government interference in the private business of banking, which would be far better able to serve the public to have the national government never interfered with it at all by the national bank act.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB AND RICHMOND.

There ought to be an immediate and hearty response to the request of the Wednesday Club for 400 subscribers for next year's concert. The price of the subscriptions for the festival in 1909 has been reduced to \$10 for three concerts, as it was prior to 1907 and 1908. It may be that Richmond is not a musical city, but it has produced and sustained a choral society of unusually high merit, and it would be a loss to the whole community if the Wednesday Club should not receive the necessary support to make its continuance possible.

This matter does not concern only the music-lovers, the grown-up singers and the children's chorus. The effect and the influence of the society has added to beauty of the life of many who are not citizens; it has given color and a variety to civic activities which are too often neglected, and its removal would cause a gap that could not be filled except by the laborious process of rebuilding an organization which is asking for very reasonable promises in order to maintain its work. Everybody—the business man, the artist, the educator, the music-lover—should for the honor of Richmond send in their subscriptions at once.

THE PRIMARY IS ESSENTIALLY DEMOCRATIC.

In yesterday's paper we made certain suggestions as to the course the convention at Roanoke could best pursue in regard to the primary. We again urge the convention to establish, strengthen and perfect the primary so far as a party gathering can, and by resolution petition the Legislature to enact the laws and give the protection which it alone can confer.

It should be constantly remembered that in all Virginia except the Southwest the Democratic nomination is an election, and the voter who is not allowed to register his personal choice in a primary is practically disfranchised.

If popular elections are good things, if voters ought to have the right to exercise a choice at the polls, then a choice must be allowed between opposing Democrats, or it will be taken as between a Democrat and a Republican. While the negro vote was still in existence with all of its attendant possibilities, men accepted the nominees of conventions because the exigencies of the struggle for white supremacy left no alternative. All that is changed today. The very possibility of negro government is gone. New blood is stirring, and new issues have arisen. The debt question and readjustment are no longer here to divide Democrats, but other problems demanding discussion before the voters have taken their place. Chief among these is the stewardship of high officials. The primary compels candidates to come out in the open and have their official records scrutinized in the fierce light that shines upon the hustings. True, as some contemporaries aver, such a course causes hard feelings and bickering, but it gives the public information, and powerfully asserts the voter's right to choose for himself with a secret ballot the representative whom he desires. If this is not Democracy, then it is impossible to define or describe that term. If it is, the primary will remain the refuge and strength of the voter who is a simple patriot and not a skillful politician, or the Democratic party will have abandoned its fundamental principle of trust in the people.

Borrowed Jingles

WILL YOU?
A walking cottage by the sea,
A packed and heated car,
In state of glad expectancy,
Arranged in smiles.
Advantages beyond compare,
Not much more to be desired,
Whom each fair daughter plans to snare
With maiden wiles.
A Despot's adamant decree,
A panic-stricken family,
Of course with all the paraphernalia,
Or depths of woe.
Dejected wall the Daughters Fair,
Dejected all get that millionaire!
But vain are vain hopes, prayer,
THE COOK WON'T GO!
—Puck.

MERELY JOKING.

Ought to Be Big.
Jack: "But do you think that hammock will hold both of us this summer?"
John: "I don't know, but it is called the 'Taff'."—Chicago News.

Same Old Story.
Gerald: "You are the only girl I have ever loved."
Geraldine: "Do you expect me to marry a 'phonograph'?"—New York Press.

Depended On Whose Cooking It Was.
"You told me before our marriage that you would cook and bake."
"So I am, dear, but it has to be the cooking of an accomplished chef."
—Chicago Tribune.

THE SHIPWRECKED DOG.

A shipwrecked dog on a raft,
A shipwrecked dog he was,
His bark upon the shore could hear
His bark upon the shore could hear.
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Four Old Husbands.

"John, dear, I wish you would taste this milk and see if it's perfectly sweet."
"Because if it's the least bit sour I don't want to give any to Fido. It isn't good for him."—Chicago Tribune.

RAIN-WATER.

"Looks a bit like rain, ma'am," observed the friendly milkman as he handed in his pail.
"It does, indeed," replied the ready-witted housekeeper with her gaze fixed on the bottle.
—Boston Transcript.

LITTLE STABS AT THE TIMES-DISPATCH.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH is writing editorials on "Total depravity."
Lord: And not weather near at hand, and our estimation and free will yet open for discussion. —Virginia Pilot.

The Times-Dispatch says for Senator Jeff Davis that he has been "total depravity" in Washington. That is so, but it is remembered that he studiously avoids White House. —Washington Star.

The sporting writer of the Richmond Times-Dispatch has been in a peculiar situation in that city. "It is a psychological phenomena that the brain is unable to accept what it has not seen or heard." That may account for the singular use of "phenomena." —Danville Bee.

The Pennsylvania papers appear to think that Taff ought to cultivate a quiet, stay-at-home boom, like Philander's. —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

By saying that they desire to see Secretary Taff in the guise of an also-ran. —Brooklyn (Mass.) Times.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Glass telephone poles, reinforced by wire, are being used in some parts of Germany.

Egyptian cotton land produces nearly four times as much per acre as that of this country.

The irrigated districts of Egypt comprise 5,340,000 acres and support 10,000,000 persons.

Kansas City Joseph Burns was sent to the penitentiary for five years for stealing a locomotive.

The estate of David Valentine was settled by Judge McLean, after having been in the courts 102 years.

The anthracite coal production of the United States is confined to Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and New Mexico.

At least 90 per cent of the cases of neuritic headache are attributed to the teeth, an American oculist, to defects in the eyes.

The cotton mills of Switzerland have remained almost stationary for the last ten years, owing to foreign competition and tariff.

Germany's population is increasing much more rapidly than that of Britain or France. This is a nation's greatest source of strength.

Miss Clara Martin will be a candidate for the Legislature at the election in East Toronto, Can. She is Canada's first female legislator.

Governor John A. Johnson, Democratic candidate for the presidency, likes red neckties and wears them, says a Washington correspondent.

P. M. Hubbell, said to be the wealthiest man in Iowa, seventy years old and in good health, has signed a note for \$20,000 in favor of the Iowa State Fair, aged, payable "ten days after my death."

Miss Jean Reid's bridesmaids on the occasion of her wedding with John Hubert Ward, brother of the late John Hubert Ward, on June 23, will include Miss Bessie Reid, Miss Milla and Mr. Ward's nieces, Lady Ward, the daughters of Lord Dufferin.

C. G. Abbott, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, has left Pasadena, Cal., where he will continue observations conducted both in Washington and in California, the observatory of heat received on the earth from the sun.

Mexico's Business Future.

The confident predictions of European experts as to the continued growth in wealth of the United States when business resumes its usual course, might well be applied to Mexico. Mexico is a country of resources and, in the opinion of competent observers, only a tenth part developed. All the work done here during the past thirty years has been done during the last five years, and the country's wealth has probably increased fivefold, has been preparatory. The Federal government has encouraged railway construction, has given concessions for the development of electrical energy (which has now been taken up by the United States), and has done a thousand things in encouragement of the country's business activities. It is a remarkable record, and it is a reasonable expectation that the country will be simply making ready for the immensely larger evolution of the near future.

When the present period of quiet in business is ended, the country will begin to push at a rate surpassing anything noted in the past three decades. Then we shall all see the value of the prophetic words of some of our countrymen.

Mining, manufacturing and agriculture will take a fresh start. Cities will increase in wealth, and the country will be more active than ever before.

Next "boom" here will surpass anything ever known in this country. It will be the time of golden opportunity for all enterprising men. The country will be a land of business, and the capitalists in Mexico are even now preparing. —Mexican Herald.

Many Means to One End.

Marriage is one of our most praised institutions—a pastime in New York, a business in Chicago and a sacrament in Los Angeles. Sometimes love, sometimes profit, sometimes the incentive. Sometimes it is sufficient that her hair is beautifully red and her eyes charmingly blue, sometimes the fine curve of her mustache leads to matrimony or his pleasing accomplishment of blowing expanding rings of smoke from his nostrils.

Harvey on having prepared a list of "best" short stories which does not include "The Man Without a Country."

In our opinion the June bridegroom gets a disproportionate amount of lack of notice.

How do you like the porous weather?

STATE PRESS

Better Streets.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—As a citizen and property-holder in a small way in Lee District, I wish to express the desire of the thousands of like class.
Beginning at Meadow Street, thence westward to Broad Street, and then north to Lee District, there is a continuous row of property holders, especially at nearly all crossings, with, of course, are quite numerous streets of the provision and these streets are entirely void of foot crossings of any description, and in order of the Japanese is the United States through mud and water anywhere from six to eight inches deep, or so several squares out of their way to get to their homes. This, of course, could not be so. This section of our city has built up considerably within the past few years, and is still being built up rapidly, and the property holders or renters it seems that those who have our affairs in hand would and should, do something more than have it done to the detriment of the better shape. I notice there has been appropriated many thousands of dollars to extend and improve the streets in the country quite distant from where a house is not to be seen within many squares as yet, and it looks as if it will be quite a long time before the streets of this city will be any better. We who live in a more thickly settled section, and pay our taxes, should not object to have a few of the streets of this city improved, and the above street, put in our midst, which, of course, would be of lasting benefit to the community. Besides, it would go a long way toward clearing up our city, of which there is so much talk, and but little action, especially in the case of the Japanese. There are a number of improvements that should be made as quickly as possible throughout this entire section. Take our Lee District, for instance, it will find them in a most miserable condition. There are innumerable mud holes, and standing water in nearly every one of them, which will never dry up. It is impossible to drain unless our City Fathers come to our assistance and endeavor to understand the situation. It is a little grading, etc. I notice there is a lot of work being carried on in the old section of our city where there is a fairly good drainage system, and some well acquainted with the city that some of the streets could be postponed for some little time, and the work placed in the above section, which, beyond a doubt, is more in need of improvement than any other section of the city. Should any of our City Fathers feel inclined to visit the section referred to, especially in wet weather, I am sure they will find it a most deplorable condition that should be done at once, and which is absolutely necessary.

Richmond, Va., May 23, 1908. CITIZEN.

Solid for Stuart.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I was surprised to see in your issue of the 19th instant a statement by your correspondent that Judge Mann has many friends in Smyth county, and there is apparently no doubt that he is the choice of the people for the office of Governor. We think the communication referred to was sent or inspired by a gentleman who is not a resident of Smyth county, and who came from the eastern part of the State to attend the county convention, and who knew nothing of the sentiment of Smyth county.

Notwithstanding Judge Mann was in Marion on convention day as a guest of Mr. Henry Sturt, and in the opinion of which the people of the town of Marion and county of Smyth are proud to have him mingling freely with the people, and in the courthouse and hotel lobbies, did not hear Judge Mann's candidacy except from the lips of his own lips. In his address before the literary society of the Marion Female College he referred in a facetious way to his candidacy for the governorship, which caused a ripple of merriment over the audience, but his earnest and serious statements as to how faithfully and patriotically he would discharge the duties of his office, and the high regard of the State entrusted him with it, did not elicit a response from his hearers. The silence that followed was oppressive.

Among our good people of Smyth county will be found a few supporters of Judge Mann; the valiant Harry St. George, Henry Sturt, and others, but really we are not thinking seriously of anybody for Governor except Henry Sturt. Outside of the State and county of Smyth, there is little opposition to Sturt. The county is practically solid for Sturt.

Why Senator Daniel Could Not Come.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I was much honored by the invitation to attend the cotton manufacturing meeting in Richmond, and to introduce Governor John A. Johnson, and I would have accepted had it not been for my power without neglect of public duty.

In the closing days of Congress the pressure on every one who is in charge of public measures is indescribable and overwhelming. I could not get away from the Capitol until after the time to leave for Richmond.

I deem this explanation due to the public and to myself, as well as to Governor Johnson, for whom I entered a high regard, and who I would have been gratified to greet in Richmond. Very respectfully,

JNO. W. DANIEL.
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1908.

Gives Way to the Ladies.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I am deeply grateful to your correspondent "A. U. D. C." in connection with the kind reference to my article of April, 1907, calling attention to the fact that June 2, 1908, will be the centennial of the birth of President Andrew Jackson. Some time after that article was written I saw it stated that the New Orleans Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was also present, calling attention to that fact in February, 1907. When my article was written I had never seen or heard of the resolution.

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Japanese in San Francisco

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Here at the Golden Gate, the question of Japanese immigration is more acute than at any other place in the United States. To this port a large majority of the Japanese is the United States have come. Here the American Asiatic Exclusion League is conducting the movement for a law which will as effectively shut out the Japanese as the Chinese exclusion act keeps out the Celestials. Here are published the Japanese daily newspapers which reflect and mold the opinion of the Nipponese in America. Here is the most prosperous city colony of Japanese in the world, and from San Francisco the large rural Japanese population of California is financed and recruited. Despite the prohibition of Japanese immigration from Hawaii, and despite the Tokyo promises of restriction, the Japanese population of San Francisco is steadily increasing.

All talk of war between the United States and Japan, the agitation of the exclusion question, and all kindred issues grow directly out of the now existing situation. The Japanese and white people in San Francisco. The city authorities directed that the Japanese pupils in the public schools be segregated into the separate school maintained for people of Mongolian descent. The Japanese pupils refused to accede to this segregation, and the Japanese government, at Tokyo, the diplomatic correspondence between the two countries soon became threatening, if not hostile. The Japanese government, while anti-Japanese demonstrations, riots and boycotts excited the stricken city of San Francisco.

Just what the Japanese said to the government at Washington is still a profound secret. But events have justified the rumor current at the time that the Japanese government was to the point of a rupture of diplomatic relations. The President sent Secretary McCall to California with instructions to investigate the situation. When the McCall report was transmitted to Congress the President sent with it a brief message, which concluded with the statement that the Japanese government was to be given a chance to make good its promise to restrict the immigration as promised, then this government must enact an exclusion law for the protection of the American civilization and institutions of the Western States.

In many sections of the West the opposition to Japanese immigration is based wholly upon economic and industrial arguments. The white laborer cannot compete with the Japanese laborer, because the Japanese laborer is cheaper. But here in San Francisco it is confessed that race antagonism has much to do with the opposition. The San Francisco Japanese did not spring from an economic clash over wages; it grew out of a race question, because the Japanese laborer was cheaper than the white laborer. When the San Francisco position on the school question was made known in the last Congress the race question was determined in the opposition of the Southern Democrats of the House and Senate, familiar with race questions, rushed to the support of the Californians.

San Franciscans repeat and ratify what was said at that time by the then Governor in a message to the Legislature. The Japanese laborer of the East, who have had no experience with these unassimilable people of Japan and China, the President does not understand the racial difference between the Japanese and Chinese and the people of Caucasian blood.

It is exactly the same argument used by the white people in defending themselves against attacks from other races on their attitude toward the negro.

You do not understand the difference between a white man and a negro. It is very fortunate that the economic feature of the agitation against the Japanese has been emphasized. In Japan it is admitted that Americans may object to an influx of workers who will destroy standards of living, but every Japanese holds that he is the equal of any man on earth, and a racial discrimination against him is a racial discrimination against the race as a whole, and is an unpardonable offense. As a matter of fact, the race antagonism does not enter into the question, and the Japanese are here to stay.

In the meantime the 13,000 Japanese who are living here are finding employment and making money. The majority of them are engaged in the service of the Japanese, but still they have the jobs. The leaders of Japanese here are trying to do all that they can to keep the peace and avoid quarrels. The leaders of the anti-Japanese agitation are content to let bygones be bygones, but they are no longer willing to accept the Japanese as a permanent part of the population, permitting any more Japanese to come in.

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To-morrow—Japanese in San Francisco.

They appear unable to resist it, even though it is charged with the product of benzene, and as a result of taking up the benzene product they lose their own fat, and the fat they absorb, and die.

Dr. Deycke held out hopes, in a lecture at the London School of Tropical Medicine, that the method of applying the same method, with modifications, to the treatment of consumption.—London Mail.

University Advantages at Ann Arbor.

It is a long question that if ordinary young men raised a riot and destroyed property some of them would have gone to the workhouse, if not to the penitentiary. In this case the charges were dismissed on the agreement that the students raise \$1,000 to pay damages. They got a severe lecture from the judge, and were permitted to return to the college in the reflection of the university paper of the following impressive results: A reputation for lawlessness, rowdiness and entire disregard for the rights of others; "dragging the name of 'college man' in the mire," and a cost of the riot, morally, never to be reckoned.

These gloomy, though instructive, reflections may be lightened by one further thought. It is that, with all the penalties stated, the offending students got off much more easily than they deserved.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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